CHINESE TROOPS SENT TO THE SCENE OF THE SUTCHERY OF THE MISSIONARIES-A SECT

andon Aug. 5,--"The Globe" publishes a dispatch from Hong Kong, saying that the mas-Whasang, near Kucheng, began early on Thursday. The mob set fire to the house of the missionaries and killed eight women, child and the husband of one of the women Several Christians were wounded, two of them probably fatally. The bodies of those who were killed are expected to arrive at Foo-Chow tomorrow. Chinese troops have been dispatched to the scene of the massacre. The British and American Consuls will interview the Viceroy of the province in regard to the outrage. All the

americans escaping. The members of the at-

the Vegetarian Society. The outrage was en tirely unprovoked. The Daily Telegraph" will print to-mora dispatch from Shanghai saying that Rev. H. S. Phillips, of the English hugh Missionary Society, witnessed the atrociat Whasang, but was powerless to do anybing to prevent them. The Chinese Magistrate, the dispatch also says, waited until the foreigners were murdered or had fled before he apthe massacre was carefully planned. There are about a thousand soldiers stationed at Kucheng. and they could have stopped the riot had the

officials chosen to order them to do so. The same dispatch states that the American mission at Shashi, near Hankow, on the Yangtse-Kiang River, has been destroyed and its upants are fugitives. The American Consul here has advised the missionaries in other

A meeting of the foreign residents of Shanghai, of all nationalities, was held this afternoon under the auspices of the China Association. Forsigners were urged to appeal direct to the Govgaments of their various countries to secure reparation for the many outrages committed in the Chinese Empire, especially for that at Whasang Some of the speakers at this meeting declared that no confidence was to be placed in the diplomatic representatives at Pekin. The American residents desire the appointment of a commission to inquire into the outrages in Szechuen and other inland provinces, apart from the British commission, to be under the control of the Amerlean Consul, Jernigan, and Mr. O'Connor, the British Minister, has given his assent to the The existing commission is composed of British Consul Tratman, of Chang-Kung, one missionary, the native prefect at Chengtu, the provincial treasurer and the Provincial Judge. All of the latter are regarded as having been implicated in the attacks upon for-

in an interview to-day, said that a meagre telegram had been received at the Admiralty Office announcing the massacre at Whasang, near Kucheng. The Chinese Government, the dispatch also said, had insued imperative orders to the provincial authorities to search out and punish the persons guilty of the outrage. The Govern ment deplores the event, which is most unfortu-

Boston, Aug. 5 .- Word has been received at the office of "Zion's Herald" that the Methodist missionaries at Kucheng, China, are safe. This means that Dr. Gregory and Miss Hartford, of Dover, N. H., who were reported in Sund s's cables to have been either massacred or injured,

escaped either fate. N H Ang 5 said to have been badly injured in the assacre at Kucheng, China, was brought up in Dover. Her father and mother are dead. She is about thirty-five years old. For six years she was a teacher in the Yale primary school here and then went to China as a missionary. She was sent by the St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church Foreign Missionary Society, and been in China eight years.

AMERICANS IN CHINA.

THE NEWS AT THE MISSION ROOMS. STATEMENTS EAGERLY SOUGHT BY THE FRIEND

OF THE FAITHFUL MEN AND WOMEN IN CHINA. The Rev. Dr. Adna B. Leonard, corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society of the Metho-dist Episcopal Church, sent a cable message to

China on Saturday requesting information regarding the massacre of missionaries at Kucheng. The replies were published in The Tribune yesterday by the courtesy of Dr. S. L. Baldwin, the recording

Methodist Book Concern, No. 150 Fifth-ave., terday, and when seen by a Tribune reporter he

Our first work in Foo-Chow, China, was in 184 In that year, we sent out three missionaries was nine years before there were any converts. Now we have a native membership of from eight thousand to ten thousand, with an annual confer ence composed of a native ministry of about with foreign missionaries, including men and wemen of a number approximating thirty. The missionaries stationed at Ku-cheng were the Rev. N. C. Wilcox and family, the Rev. Dr. J. J. Gregory, in charge of the Wiley Hospital, and the Rev. Dr. Heart, recently appointed, but probably had not reached the city at the date of the massacre. Miss Mable C. Hartford, of New-Hampshire, and Miss W. H. Rouss, of Market Miss W. H. Rouss, of Miss W. H. Rouss, indicated the control of th Minneapolis, are in charge of the young ladies' boarding school. There is also a boys' high school the city, under the supervision of N. C. Wilcon The value of the property owned by our society, induling that owned by the Woman's Foreign Mis sionary Society, may be estimated at from \$6,000 to Bacon. There are in the district fifteen native Breachers in the territory of which Kucheng is the Principal city. The Christian communities in various places are becoming comparatively strong and the exerting considerable influence.

METHODIST MISSIONARIES IN CHINA. The following are among the missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church connected with Foo-Chow Conference: The Rev. Messrs. N. S. Sites, N. J. Plumb, G. B. Smyth, M. C. Wilcox, J. B. Worley, W. H. Lacy and G. S. Miner, and Miss Sarah M. Bosworth, all stationed at Foo-Chow, and J. J. Gregory, M. D., Kuching; the Rev. W. K. Res. Mrs. M. Marie Miner. Also, the following mis Conaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary bety of the same conference; Miss Mabel C. Hartford, Dr. May E. Carleton, Miss Julia Bonafield, Miss Lydia A. Trimble, Dr. Ellen M. Lyon, Miss Rub M. Ruth M. Sites, Dr. Luella M. Masters, Miss Lydia A. Wilkinson, Miss Minnie A. Wilson, Miss W. H. ise, Miss Mabei Allen, Miss Sarah Peters and we missionaries in Central China, with centres for work at Kui-King, Chin-King, Nan-King, Wahu and Yan-Chow. In West China we have a mis-

bary headquarters at Chung-King." THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN BOARD. No advices were received yesterday at the New-York office of the American Board of Commissionera for Foreign Missions, in the Bible House, re-farding the massacre in China. The central office of the American Board is in Boston. The Rev. Dr.

RIOTERS IN CONTROL.

LAWLESSNESS STILL RAMPANT AT HE IS SENTENCED TO A FORTNIGHT'S IM-SPRING VALLEY, ILL.

LYING DEAD IN THE WOODS-THE ITALIANS

Princeton, Ill., Aug. 5.-The rioters and the law less hold sway in Spring Valley to-night. No arrests or attempts at arrests have been made and the operations to-day by stopping work at the the entire day the streets have swarmed with men. Further depredations are expected at any time. All day both sides engaged in the bloody riots of yesterday, negroes and Italand if the beligerent parties attempt to carry out their resolutions adopted to-day bloodshed cannot be averted. It has been impossible to find the fol-lowing negroes in addition to those reported injured yesterday, several of whom, it is positively asserted, toreigners who were killed were British, the are lying dead in the ravines surrounding Spring Valley on the west: Washington Anderson, aged tacking party belonged to a Chinese sect called forty-seven; Archibald Fleming, aged twenty-five Samuel Johnson, aged thirty; Lewis Martin, aged thirty-five; Robert Nelson, aged thirty-three, and 'Jack" Elston, aged forty-two.

Several of the above are known to have been shot and badly injured, and two young women who came to town late this evening reported that they saw the prostrate form of a negro lying in the woods west of the town. Marshal Hicks, of Spring Valley, says he is satisfied that one or more bodie will be found in the woods between Spring Valley and Marquette. A searching party is being or ganized to start out from Scatonville at once

The immense waistles at the various coal shaft were blown last night and this morning, giving the were blown last night and this morning, giving the signal that work would be done in the mines today, and large numbers of miners turned out with their dinner-pails, but were confronted on the highways leading to the shafts by Italians armed with rifles and the various small arms used in the riots yesterday. At a secret meeting of the Italians held at midnight last night the plan of stopping the men from working was arranged.

Over two thousand miners assembled at the lumber yard to-day at 11 o'clock and the situation was freely discussed, nearly all of the speeches being in a foreign tongue. A resolution was adopted giving the remnant of the negroes left until 5 o'clock to-morrow evening in which to leave the city and to carry off their effects. Any effects left after that time will be declared confiscated and destroyed.

NEGROES DRIVEN OUT. IN FEAR OF DEATH, THEY HAVE FLED FROM

Paris, Tex., Aug. 5.- News reached here of a bad state of affairs prevailing in Delta County, which adjoins this (Lamar) county on the south. One night last week every negro was informed that he musmen who undertook to protect them that they would ede among the negroes, who began to mo offered them every protection. In a radius of five miles 2,000 acres of land, crops and all, were abandoned and contracts for another year abruptly car

family is left.

Some negroes who owned valuable farms have remained behind to sell their lands for whatever they could get for them. One colony of negroes who owned 100 acres of the best land in the county have as yet got no offer for it, although it is well worth from \$25 to \$50 an acre. Feeling is running high. Thousands of acres of the finest farming lands in the South will be idle next year in consequence of the exodus.

KILLED IN THE GRAND CANYON.

BLACHLEY H. PORTER STRUCK DOWN BY LIGHT-NING-HIS BROTHER INJURED.

Stamford, Conn., Aug. 5.-Word reached this city from Flagstaff, Ariz., this morning of the death of Blachley H. Porter, second son of Timothy H. Porter, on August I. He and his brother Louis were going to Alaska, but before starting they decided to visit the Grand Canyon, sixty miles from

While in the canyon they were overtaken by a thunder-storm, and the rock under which they had taken shelter with a guide was struck by lightning. Blachley was killed instantly, while his brother and the guide were badly burned. The body and the hunged brother will be brought here at once. injured brother will be brought

PROZEN ON MOUNT TACOMA.

SUFFERINGS OF A PARTY WHO WEPE CLIMBING San Francisco, Aug. 5.-A dispatch from Tacoma,

Wash., says: "Homing pigeons which had been sent out with mountain climbers returned yesterday af-ternoon with messages stating that Frederick R. Cowden, H. J. Fires, F. A. Liln, William Love, Waiter M. Bosworth and Frederick Evans, nearly all experienced mountain climbers, had been badly frozen in attempting to reach the summit of Mount Tacoma. The messages state that the wind is blow-12,000 feet at a point known as 'The Camp of the Clouds.' Love is reported incapacitated, but Bosworth, who has climbed to the summit repeatedly, had, at the hour the messages were attached to the birds (5 o'clock yesterday afternoon), persisted in crawling to the top in order that Lim, a local photographer, might make photographs of the crater for the purpose of comparing them with others taken last season, in order to see if any changes have taken place in the summit as a result of the reported eruptions."

DRAFTED MEN'S LAW INVALID.

JUDGE BROWN, AT NEWBURG, DECLARES THE

ACT OF 1892 UNCONSTITUTIONAL. Newburg, Aug. 5 (Special).-The whole State, in parts of which towns have already paid back the money due to drafted men under the act of 1892, will be interested to learn that Judge C. F. Brown holds the act mentioned to be unconstitutional. His decision to-day is a long one, and is brought out n the suit of Hudson G. Bush against the Board of Supervisors of Orange County, Hiram F. Os. the town of Monroe, Orange County In 1863 he was drafted. He put up the cash for a substitute, and now seeks to get \$300 back under the law quoted, which permits towns to raise the funds for such purposes. Thousands of such drafted men in the State have been getting their money, or part of it, back, and thousands more want to do so, but Judge Brown's decision will not only stop the fun, but will make, if it stands, those who have received the \$300 from the various towns refund it. The case was argued before Judge Brown about two or three weeks ago by Mr. Guthrie, of the firm of Seward, Guthrie, Morowitz & Steele, of New-York City, who made such telling points against the constitutionality of the Income tax before the Supreme Court at Washington, and, as in that

The Court's conclusions are that the act is in itself unconstitutional. Judge Brown quotes from the act of 1892, and says that under the act of Congress of 1864 any person drafted could obtain furnishing an acceptable substitute to take his place in the draft or by paying to the Government agent the sum of \$300 for the procuration of such substitute. Legislation of a character precisely similar to that has been held to be unconstitutional in the courts of the States of Maine, Massachu-setts, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. A distinction exists, in the opinion of the courts, between the acts of the Legislature authorizing the raising of money for the payment of bounties to induce men to enlist in the Army and also for repayment of money which had been advanced by the town or by individuals to a public fund for the purpose of procuring enlistments, and laws the objects of which were to refund moneys paid by individuals for their private benefit. The power of taxation possessed by the Legislature is of the broadest character possible, and includes the power to recogcharacter possible, and includes the power to recognize claims against the State or its subdivisions founded only in equity or justice, not in gratitude or charity. In the absence of express constitutional restriction, the Legislature can make appropriations of public money whenever the public well-being will be promoted. But the question whether the purpose for which the money is raised is public or private is one for the courts to determine. The money paid by a drafted man to escape, personal service on the Army was in no sense beneficial to the public. The sole object of the payment was to escape the performance of a public service, and it was an affair which concerned the drafted man alone. Not in the slightest degree did it promote public good.

LOUIS STERN CONVICTED.

PRISONMENT

MANY NEGROES MISSING AND THOUGHT TO BE A FINE OF 600 MARKS ALSO IMPOSED-THE OUTCOME OF THE KISSINGEN INCIDENT. Kissingen, Aug. 5.-The trial of Louis Stern, of New-York, who is charged with insulting Baron

von Thüngen, Deputy Commissioner of the Spa The courtroom was crowded throughout the he ing, which lasted eight hours and resulted in the conviction of Mr. Stern.

The Court sentenced the prisoner to a fortnight's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 600 marks. It was also ordered that the terms of the sentence be printed in three newspapers.

Louis Stern is a member of the drygoods fit Stern Brothers, of No. 32 West Twenty-third-st. On July 28 he and his son visited the Kur Garden at Kissingen to hear the music and see the specialty Rissingen to hear the music and see the specially performance which are the features of the plac. One of the rules of the garden is that childre under fifteen years shall not be allowed to attent the performances. Mr. Stern was ordered to tak his boy out of the garden, but he refused to do asserting that the boy was above the age limb Baron von Thüngen, the general superintendent of the place, was summoned and repeated the order Mr. Stern refused to obey, and his arrest followed

LOOKS EASY FOR VAN CLEEF.

FIRST TRIAL TO GROW OUT OF THE VOORHEES EXPOSURES.

ALL DAMAGING EVIDENCE AGAINST THE DE-FENDANT EXCLUDED-LITTLE THAT

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Trenton, Aug. 5.—The trial of Colonel John T. Van Cleef, ont of the State officials whose actions were before the Voorhees Investigating Commitence Conover, of Monmouth County, this morning. The Colonel is the first of the eight State officials ndicted by reason of these exposures to be called to answer criminally, and, considering the poor progress made to-day by the State's attorneys and the manner in which the case was left by them when court adjourned this evening, the Colonel promise to come off lucky. Colonel Van Cleef was former! Secretary of the State Board of Railrond Assessor iollars from the State for maps which he did r furnish. Mess s. Barton and Dawes, who are defending Colonel Van Cleef, interposed objections to the admission of testimony which had been brought out before the Senate Committee so successfully to day that after an all-day session of this court and the examination of the State's most important with the day, the prosecution was compelled to make a

have any better evidence to offer to-morrow. In opening the case to-day Prosecutor Stockton said State would prove that Colonel Van Cleef had efrauded the State through the printers. He said State had paid the Colonel for 41,000 maps it ill, and that but 1,000 of them had been supplied The courtroom was filled with State politicians. I Brognard Betts. Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was called to the witness chair, He said Van Cleef had made and copyrighted the original map, but he had nothing to do with the transactions through the printers since the first issue in 1857. The Prosecutor attempted to show by Mr. Betts that but 10,000 maps in all had ever been printed, but Mr. Barton objected and the court ruled the question out. The defendant's counsel also objected to nearly every other question asked of the witness, and the Court sustained his objections so generally that nothing was elicited from Mr. Betts.

Benjamin F. Ingraham, of Elizabeth, who represents a lithographing company of West Thirty-fourth-st., New-York, which supplied maps to Van Cleef, was celled by the State to show the number he had printed for the defendant, but Mr. Barton developed the fact that Mr. Ingraham was not present when the maps were sold, and his evidence was also excluded. courtroom was filled with State politicians.

he had printed for the derivation of the developed the fact that Mr. Ingraham was not present when the maps were sold, and his evidence was also excluded.

Colonel Cyrus Loutrel, of the firm of Francis & Colonel Cyrus Loutrel, who also printed maps for Van Cleef, was also prevented from testifying by the Colonel's shrewd lawyers, who raised the point that Mr. Loutrel had not made the entry on his books personally, and that he could not use the creation of another to refresh his memory.

Howell Quigley, one of the printers told in detail about paying Van Cleef for 2.00 maps, but he could not say how many had been delivered.

The Prosecutor stated that Capthin Richards, of Brooklyn, had made the entry on Loutrel's books, but that he was without the jurisdiction of the court, and when seen in New-York a day or two ago he declined to come and testify. The Prosecutor said he deal's think the State had any better evidence to offer than Loutrel's books, and the Court gave him until to-morrow to make another effort to secure witnesses.

THEY THINK HE IS BROCKWAY.

JERSEY CITY POLICE HAVE A PRISONUR BE

William Edwards, seventy-three years old, a book keeper living in New-York, but who refused to give the street number, was locked up in Headquarters in Jersey City yesterday morning on a charge counterfeiting. Edwards was arrested by George B. Baggs, the head of the Secret Service force in Newway, the forger and counterfeiter who has served over half a century in prisons in the United States over half a century in prisons in the United States and Europe, and whom the police of this country recognize as a most desperate criminal. Edwards, when accused of being the celebrated forger, folded his bands and smiled, but refused to say a word. Brockway is arrested on a charge of being connected with a gang who have been flooding the country with banknotes of all denominations. Two of the gang besides Edwards, William Wagner, twenty-eight years old, and Abbie L. Smith, thirty years old, of Hoboken, were arrested on Sunday morning, and are now in the country jall awaiting a hearing. Over \$1,000 in counterfeit money was found in possession of the man and woman when they were arrested.

A MYSTERIOUS BOX CAUSES ALARM.

PELL BY AN UNKNOWN WOMAN-TAKEN IN CHARGE BY THE POLICE AND

ave., were considerably excited last evening when they returned from a drive and received from the butler a mysterious looking old-style hatbox, which had been left at the house by an unknown woman during their absence. Having read a good deal about dynamite bombs, Mr. and Mrs. Pell concluded to take no chances with the box, and calling in Policeman Dwyer, of the West Thirtieth-st. station, turned it over to him.

Dwyer carried the box to the station-house and laid it gingerly on the desk before Sergeant Flannery, who eyed it suspiciously, and ordered the po-liceman to take it into the section-room. Several policemen and reporters examined the box and found that it was locked. One tried the lock, while the others stood at a respectful distance. The lid was opened, and the box was found to contain two large silver candlesticks, two brass candlesticks, two small silver candlesticks, one candle snuffer and

large silver candlesticks, two brass candlesticks, two small silver candlesticks, one candle snuffer and tray, and a brass inkstand.

The box was marked "B. S." on its covering. Several pasters upon its sides were marked "Red Star Line, cabin baggage," and "Grand Hotel de Paris." There were also London labels.

At Mr. Pell's house last evening the butler said that the box had been left by an elderly, middleaged, heavily veiled woman, who asked if Mr. Pell was in, and, when informed that he was not, said she would leave it and call later. The Pells do not know who the woman is.

CIRCUS PAIRONS BADLY FRIGHTENED.

THREE POLICEMEN WITH DRAWN REVOLVERS. Shortly before 5 p. m. yesterday a large Asiatic lion belonging to Rentley's Circus, at First-ave, and Ninety-ninth-st., escaped from its cage, creat-

The lion was one of four in a large cage and managed to push the doors of the iron den from its fastenings. It then leaped to the ground, but seeing the people around it, and evidently more frightened than they, gave a spring, landing on the top of an fear. Its keeper ran up and seizing a large iron bar held it over the lion, while an attendant brought a held it over the lion, while an attendant brought a rope. Making a loop, the keeper threw the rope over the beast's head and then coaxed the lion to jump to the ground. Reassured by the voice of its keeper, the lion was easily induced to go back to its den and companions. A hundred or more persons who saw the affair fied widty in every direction. Policemen Devine, Kesser and O'Leary, of the East Onn-hundred-and-fourth-st station, who saw the lion escape, drew their revolvers and ran between the animal and the crowd, ready, if necessary, to fire.

MONEY FOR PROTECTION.

ONE WOMAN TESTIFIES TO PAYING THE POLICE BETWEEN \$6,000 AND \$7,000.

TESTIMONY AT THE TRIAL OF CAPTAIN EAKINS-

HIS WARD MAN, SHALVEY, CANNOT BE FOUND

The trial of Captain Eakins, of the Mercer-st. he was ready to go on. Mr. Moss made a statement in which he declared that Captain Eakins only made sixty raids while in command of the Fifteenth Precinct, and not seventy, as he alleged, and that he only made three during the

Captain Eakins was then recalled to the stand einet and that his ward man was Shalvey, who testified against several captains before the Lexow Committee. Mr. Moss read parts of Shalvey's testimony before the committee, in which he accused Captain Eakins of receiving blackmail from him. Shalvey said that he collected money from poolroom keepers, policy-players, liquor-dealers and disorderly house proprietors, and that he paid Captain Eakins \$350 a month He also swore that during the time Captain Eakins was in command of the Twelfth Precinct he (Shalvey) gave him as much as \$5,000 collected for protection.

Mr. Moss said that Shalvey was the witness whom he tried to subpoena, but was unable to find. He then asked Captain Eakins what he had to say to that. Mr. Hes: Captain Eakins's lawyer, objected to the question on the ground that there was no way to question Shalvey or impeach his testimony. Commissioner Andrews sustained the objection, and Captain Eakins left

WHY SHE PAID MONEY.

Mr. Moss then called "Gertie" Long, who said lived at No. 305 Sixth-st. She swore in her twelve years' experience she had paid the police between \$6,000 and \$7,000. "I ary 1 I have paid Officers Zimmerman, Crimmon, Gilmartin, Scheck and Danregan," she said. "What did you pay them for?" asked Mr.

"For honest protection in the street and not be arrested," replied the witness.

"I used to pay O'Rourke \$5 a week and Zimmerman \$250 a week. Afterward I paid Zimmerman \$1 a night, \$30 a month. I paid all through last winter and through the Lexow inteenth Precinct on post. These men I used to pay were fly cops. Some of them had girls they used to protect. We called them 'copper we men.' Zimmerman and O'Rourke used to make us give them money besides the regular weekly for \$5. Zimmerman arrested me one night and money, so he took one of my diamond rings and kept it until the next night, when I gave him the \$5 and he returned the ring. I was arrested on July 21, since which time I have not paid any money. In the station-house I told them about paying money to the police, and I threatened to go to Parkhurst, but no attention was paid to what I said. I told them they were thieves and ought to be sent to Sing S ng. When I mentioned Parkhurst, they said they would send me to the island. Once when I was arrested I told Zimmerman I would go before the Lexow Committee. Zimmerman said he would get me off, and his friends came to intercede for me. A girl called Whitechapel Jennie got three months from the Judge because she said she

"Gur Blumenthal went my bail once and I paid him \$5 in the station. One time Gilmartin ar-rested me, and on the way to the station-house he took me into Lynch's saloon and got Lynch to

go my bail. HE DID NOT ARREST WOMEN

rest women. His men were out to do that. I have been around the Fifteenth Precinct for the last fifteen years. When I was arrested on July 21 it was the first time I had been arrested in two years. Three other girls—'Chicago Lill.' Flor-ence Sherwood and Lelia Daly—were arrested with me, but we were discharged in court. I threatened to go to see the Parkhurst people, and with me, out we see the Parkhurst people, and several policemen, including officer Foley, tried to dissuade me from doing so. I have paid 'Pan' Regan and O'Rourke \$10 a month each. I have also paid Policemen George Leeson, 'Tommy' Dolan, John Quinlan, officer Connors, Officer Jensins, Officer Kennedy (who is now a roundsman) and 'Tommy' McConnell. They all got \$2 a week. I have known many girls to pawn their jewelry to pay officers for walking on the street. I have heen in Daly's Hotel, the Florida, St. Lawrence and the Jerome. Jennic Carroll owns Daly's Hotel, No. 229 Wooster-st, and No. 48 Great Jones-st. I have been in these places many times since January 1. Zimmerman wanted me to collect from the other girls. When the Lexow Committee was in session I was begged not to go before from the other girls. When the Lexow Commit-tee was in session I was begged not to go before them. Officers Seyback and Clair came to me and interceded for the men who had been hounding me. After the committee adjourned it was the same old story. The police hounded me as hard as they could. Leeson is the first one who made me give money."

When asked to mention the names of all the policemen to whom she had paid money, the wit-

policemen to whom she had paid money, the witness said they were McConnell, Connors, Dolan, Leeson, McCourt, "Dan" Regan, O'Rourke, Seybeck, Clair, Zimmerman, Scheck, Quinlan, Tierbey Legins and Kangalia.

ney, Jenkins and Kennedy. NO ATTENTION PAID TO HER STORY. Mr. Hess cross-examined the Long woman. She said she was forty years old and had been around the Fifteenth Precinct since about the time of the Manhattan Bank burglary. She also said Captain Eakins was in the station on the night of her arrest, when she complained about paying money to the police. He had paid no attention to her story. The witness said she was poor now; that she had given all to the

police.
"Those hounds," she deciared; "they were after me all the time."
Officer McCulty testified that he had made arrests, but complained that his prisoners had not been held. In the police court he had made his affidavits, based on evidence he had collected, the prisoners had been

several instances his prisoners had been

The trial will be continued next Friday.

AN UNDERSTANDING REACHED BY THE

THEY HOLD A CONFERENCE BEFORE THE REGU

OF THE STEAMBOAT SQUAD

leagues in the Police Board yesterday had an un-derstanding by which it was believed all danger of a serious break in the Board had been averted. Colonel Grant expressed regret that he had spoken his mind so freely about the case of Captain Eak-ins, and it was understood that, while he had not changed his mind as to the merits of that case, he was ready and anxious to work harmoniously with was ready and altroduced the other Commissioners. Mayor Strong and other city officials yesterday declined to talk about a possible split in the Police Board, but they evidently thought there was no cause to expect trouble in

that body. his colleagues in the afternoon for the first time duce Friday evening, when his remark that the trial of Captain Eakins was "a crime" caused a sensation. He had a long interview with President Roosevelt before the meeting of the Police Board. He sought the President before noon and was with him for an hour or more. A few minutes past noon

Commissioners Andrews and Parker joined Mr. MR. FASSETT STIRS A BREEZE Roosevelt and Colone: Grant, and the four Com

missioners had a long talk. The conference lasted two hours. After it was over, Colonel Grant came out of President Rooseveit's office and walked smilingly into the board room, followed by the other Commissioners. Colonel

Grant said, in answer to a question: "I don't want to talk at all. I have nothing to say. Commissioner Roosevelt, in reply to a like ques-tion, said: "There is nothing at all to say."

The other Commissioners also declined to talk. It was evident that there had been an understanding with Colonel Grant, who chatted with his colleagues during the meeting as though nothing had happened "I have no intention of resigning. work and I think I have done my share since I have been a Commissioner. I admit it was wrong for me at the time I did. It was injudicious for me to do so, but I said what I felt and I gave expression to my feelings without thinking. I was rather affected at the trial and the incident which caused me to ex criticised for making any expression. My fee have not been changed, however, toward Captain Eakins and I still believe he has been wronged. I heard a large part of the evidence presented by the prosecution and my opinion as to the trial has not en changed. I don't want to be a marplot, how-

the details for the consolidation of the Steamboat Squad and the Harbor Police. His report is that the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh precincts shall be onsolidated into one precinct, to be called Harbor and Dock Police, or River, Harbor and Pier First the river front shall be divided into patrol districts beginning with Pier A, and running rth as will be of service to protect life and property, except the Fort Lee ferry at Manhattan-st. nd the Astoria ferry at Ninety-second-st. and East River, "which shall be protected by details from the precincts in which they are located. Second, there shall be patrolmen in boats and foot

olicemen on the docks. The harbor and waterfront shall have for the purpose of patrolling the steamer Patrol, four visit from time to time, as may be required. waters which are under the jurisdiction of

One launch shall be kept in reserve. the reliefs and visit the rowboats on the stations. The rowboats shall patrol, visiting the piers an slips on their respective stations; two men in each

By consolidating the Steamboat and Harbor squads, sixty-one patrolmen who are now detailed at the ferries and other places along the riverfront will be assigned to regular patrol duty in precincts. It will also relieve the precincts whose districts extend to the river-front looking after the water property at night as they do now. Another point roasidered by Colonel Grant is that some of the older men in the Department can be utilized for duty on piers, where the work is not so heavy. One cantain only will be needed to command the squads when they are consolidated.

Commissioner Grant's plan of consolidation will be considered by the other Commissioners before definite action is taken to consolidate the two precincts.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE EXCISE LAW. THE ARRESTS ON SUNDAY-PRAISE FOR THE POLICE BOARD-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND ACTING CHIEF CONLIN SATISFIED.

Acting Chief Conlin yesterday gave out a state ent showing the number of excise arrests made by the police on Sunday. The total number was as against 146 last Sunday. The police in the first inspection district made forty-four, in the sec and inspection district, forty-three, and in the third inspection district, including Westchester, nine

midnight Saturday until 6 o'clock Sunday morning, thirteen arrests were made. The largest number of arrests were made in the Twenty-second Preict, where Captain Haughey's men took in twenty Excise law breakers. The Twenty-ninth Precin

e next with nineteen. Captain Grant's men in the Seventh Precinct got

ven excise cases. Sunday going around the West Side of the city. I found the saloons pretty tight," he said. "The liquor dealers are beginning to realize that keeping open on Sunday is a losing same. I was told that ex-Assemblyman 'Mike' Callahan had his place shut up tight. I am satisfied that each and every commander of precincts did good work in enforcing

the Excise law yesterday."

President Roosevelt said yesterday he was saits fied that the Excise law was well enforced on Sunday. "So far as I am able to hear at present, I am ontident that the law was well observed," he said, I shall receive reports from the City Vigilance League probably by Wednesday, but from what I know now I am satisfied with the way the law

President Roosevelt read a letter from the New-President Roosevelt read a letter from the New-York Presbytery yesterday morning, complimenting the Commissioners for the vigorous enforcement of the Excise law. He also received a big batch of letters from citizens, all of which attested to the efficiency of the Board's methods in the enforcement

of the law.

Ex-Assemblyman James Oliver called on President Roosevelt yesterday and told him that not since 18f, when Thomas C. Acton was president of the Police Board, has there been such a thorough and vigorous enforcement of the Excise law as at present. "Under Acton," said Mr. Oliver, "the police resorted to every strategy to obtain entrance to saloons, even going through fanlights and scuttle-holes to get in. They were upheld in their practices, which proved most effective."

held in their practices, which is the vive."

W. S. Marshall, of No. 194 Church-st., a member of the City Vigilance League, wrote to the Police Board yesterday commending Captain Creeden, of the Morrisania station, for the way in which he enforced the Excise law on Sunday.

Agent Dennett, of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, wrote to President Roosevelt, saying that last Sunday was the dryest Sunday yet.

GOVERNOR OATES AND THE COITLE CASE. Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 5.-Hugh O. Pentecost appeared before Judge Seaver this morning and asked that his client, George Allen, alias John W. Mc-Donald, Emery's partner in the Cottle abduction, be admitted to bail. Judge Seaver granted the re-

be admitted to bail. Judge Seaver granted the request, and fixed the amount of the bonds at \$10,000. Mr. Pentecost is endeavoring to secure the necessary bondsman. Emery, the principal in the absury bondsman. Emery, the principal in the absury bondsman. Emery, the principal in the absury bondsman to have been in Hamilton, Ont., on Friday last, having sent some telegrams from there, but all efforts of the police to capture him have been unsuccessful.

Mr. Pentecost this morning malled to Governor Oates, of Alabama, a clipping from a local paper, in which Cottle's attorney states that the Governor was to receive \$1,000 for securing the pardon of Emery, on the ground that "Mr. Oates could do more with the President than anybody else," and that Cottle now holds this money conditionally in trust for the Governor, with an inquiry whether the Governor wishes these statements to go on record. If they are true, Mr. Pentecost adds, he will advise his client to authorize Cottle to pay over whatever money is owing to Governor Oates.

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. &.—Governor Oates was seen to-night in reference to the Pentecost-Cottle-Emery matter. He states that he does not know Pentecost, Emery or anybody concerned except Cottle, who was Emery's attorney. While a mem-

BLOCK COAL MINERS REJOICE.

Brazil, Ind., Aug. 5.-The block coal miners are jubilant here over the victory won by the bitumijubiliant here over the victory won by the bituminous miners in Pennsylvania. There is a stipulation in the contract between the block coal operators and miners stating that in case a raise is secured by the miners in Pennsylvania or Ohio, the block coal miners will be advanced to 70 cents. A prominent operator said to-day that notwithstanding the bituminous miners and block miners are in separate organizations, the block coal miners will be greatly benefited by the victory of the bituminous men.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE CHEMUNG LEADER SPEAKS OUT

PLAINLY. HE CALLS PUBLIC ATTENTION TO THE MANNER

IN WHICH MR. PLATT SEEKS TO CONTROL POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN HIS COUNTY. Ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett, of Elmira, was at

Mr. Fassett has

Waldorf Hotel yesterday.

just returned from a meeting of the Chemung County Committee. The action of the committee was unsatisfactory to him, but he did not care to discuss it. When Mr. Fassett was seen he was seated in his room, in summer costume, reading a magazine, and did not look as if he had any troubles He talked freely about political affairs up the State, and his only reference to the action of the Chemung County Committee was that he had expected it. He said: "Whatever may have been the action of the County Committee, I would like to draw attention to

action of the City Committee which met last Wednesday, Chemung County has about eighty thousand people, of whom forty thousand live in Pherefore, it can be seen that the action of the City Committee, which is composed of twenty-three memmittee adopted the following resolution unani-

IN FAVOR OF A LARGE COMMITTEE.

"This was supplemented by another resolution favoring an enlargement of the State Committee.

These were two vicious dabs at Mr. Platt, and show him that while he may possibly control a rag-tag, bobtail, Falstaffian politicians, he does not own everything." Having reached the enlargement of the State

ommittee, Mr. Fassett said; "I have never heard but two arguments against the enlargement of the committee. The trut is



J. SLOAT FASSETT.

is that any change or reorganization of the State machinery is looked upon by Mr. Platt as personal attack on himself. Those are the only two arguments that I have heard. "In the first place, I think that we ought to have

a committeeman from every county. It would not make the committee cumbersome. We need a re-organization of the State machine. It is necessary that we have a machine of some kind. tion in the party is necessary to insure success As it stands the power and patronage that come to trouble is that some of our Congress districts are unusually large, and extend over four or five coun-The result is that the representative from that district cannot possibly keep informed about all that is taking place. The present State ma-chine is intrinsically weak. When patronage is to be distributed in one of the large districts, the county in which the representative lives and the and that leads to jealousy. Then again, in a campaign it would not be necessary to resort to the subterfuge of having accredited agents in each county to carry on the work. Such obstacles would

the enlargement of the committee, I think MR PLATT IS NOT THE PARTY.

William Barnes got, that he was the party. I believe that there was once a potentate who made the famous utterance. The State? I am the State. Mr. Platt looks upon every proposed change in the

party as a personal attack on himself."

Mr. Fassett feels confident that he will be a dele-

Mr. Fassett feels confident that he will be a delegate to the next State Convention, in spite of the efforts of Mr. Platt to defeat him. The fisht against Mr. Fassett that is being made by Mr. Platt and his cohorts is a particularly bitter one, and Mr. Fassett is keenly aware of the struggle that he has on his hands. Speaking of his chances as a delegate to the convention, he said:

"It will be a feather in Mr. Platt's hat if he can defeat me as a delegate. I expect to be elected, however, and Mr. Platt will have to look elsewhere for his feathers. Mr. Platt is moving heaven and earth to deleat me and control the election of delegates, but the very fact that an outsider is working against me will help me. He is distributing railroad passes galore, and he has made more promises than he can possibly fulfil. In fact, he has promised more offices to men in my county than Governor Morton has offices in his gift, but, like all men engaged in Mr. Platt's kind of a fight, he has promised the same office to a half-dozen men. These men have begun to compare notes, and they are aware of the game that is heing payed. The Senatorship seems to be also within his gift. At least, all the men named in that connection claim to have his promise. These are Stewart, of Tompkins, and Cassidy, of Schuyler. He may be able to deliver the goods, but that remains to be proved. MORE PROMISES THAN POSITIONS.

"A striking instance of this happened recently, A man came to me whom I counted a friend. He said that personally he was for me, but that politically he would have to fight me, as he had been promised a place in the Dairy Commissioner's De-partment. I asked him how such a promise could be made when the Dairy Commissioner had not been appointed yet. He replied that it would be all right when a Commissioner was appointed. He re-

right when a Commissioner was appointed. He remained in that faith until he made a trip to No. 48 Broadway and found out that many others had received the same promise that he had, and then he came away disgusted.

"What appears strange to me," said Mr. Fassett, reflectively, "is that Mr. Platt promises offices ahead, based upon the appointment of Governor Morton. Now, Governor Morton has made an excellent Governor, and if nominated and elected would make a good President, but why does Mr. Platt come to Chemung as a distributor of patronage? We are all organization men. We believe thoroughly in a State organization. This does seem strange. I, personally, however, believe in having at least one representative from each county. We wish to do the naming of the representative, and propose to have none but Republicans act at party, caucuses.

"That is the reason that an enrolment was de-

propose to have none but Republicans act at party, caucuses.

"That is the reason that an enrolment was demanded. We did not propose to have venal Democratic voters outvote the men who had long been devoted to the welfare of the party. As long as my friends were loudly for party enrolment, the County Committee was against it. My friends wanted a late convention for obvious reasons, and the County Committee also opposed that. Then it let it be known that the enrolment would be a useless expense, and that I was satisfied with an early convention. The result is that they did just exactly what I wanted them to do. They came together and voted for an enrolment and a late convention to be held on September 14, just three days before the State Convention. That is eminently satisfactory to me."

WHO ARE OPPOSING MR. FASSETT.

"assett's most active enemies in Chemung county are ex-Congressman Flood and ex-Post-master Flood. Concerning their war against him

he said:

"These men are the head and front of the opposition, and are aided and abetted by Mr. Platt, The men who are fighting me in Chemung have more often been affiliated with the Democrats than the Republicans. Few of them are straight out-and-out Republicans. These Floods are the men who opposed the election of Noyes to Congress, and actually had him thrown out of Congress, and actually had him thrown out of Congress, it was in this case that Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, made his celebrated query of 'Where am I at?' When the returns were canvassed again, Mr. Noyes was declared elected, and the Floods, much to their chagrin, saw a Republican elected. These are the Republicans who are working hand in glove with Mr. Platt to defeat me.

"The action of the City Committee last Wednesday leads me to say that I do not think that either of the Floods, or, in fact, any one who is identified with Mr. Platt, will be chosen from Chemung as a delegate to the next State Convention."